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## Conclusion of the Examination

When preparing the present Conclusion the following applicant's arguments and the documents presented in the international search report are taken into consideration:

D1 - KRAINEV A. Mechanics of machinery. Fundamental dictionary, Moscow, Mashinostroenie PH, 2000 p.267, MOLD LOCKING, diagrams (a), (e);

D2 - KRAINEV A. Mechanics of machinery. Fundamental dictionary, Moscow, Mashinostroenie PH, 2000 p.204, MOLD LOCKING, diagram (b);

D3 - EA 000482 B1;

D4 - EP 0799691 A2.

What is claimed is a balanced power axoid mechanism and axoid press as characterized in independent claims 1, 7 and dependent claims 2-6, 8-10, respectively.

The closest to the present invention as claimed in claim 1 is a balanced power mechanism disclosed in D1 or D2 and appearing as a system of power-train members all of the end elements of which are integrated into driving, driven, intermediate and supporting end (multi-end) elements which in turn combine the power-train members into a power circuit which balances the forces developed by said members.

The present invention as claimed in claim 1 differs from that disclosed in D1 or D2 in that the balanced power mechanism is essentially an axoid mechanism because each member of the system of power-train members comprises at least one power axoid mechanism.

Hence independent claim 1 and dependent claims 2-6 subordinate thereto satisfy the condition for novelty.

The feature "axoid" comprised in the generic concept "balanced power axoid mechanism" of the present invention, characterizes the presence of power axoid units in the configuration of the balanced power axoid mechanism. Therefore a balanced power mechanism, wherein the power-train members are in fact power axoid units is a balanced power axoid mechanism.

A power axoid mechanism is disclosed in D3. However, taking due account of the applicant's arguments and of the information present in the specification of invention and pertaining to that it is just the driving and driven multi-end elements that constitute an integration of the end elements of just the power axoid mechanisms there is ascertained that when replacing the members of the mechanisms known from D1 and D2 by the members disclosed in D3 the technical result thus obtained differs from the sum of technical

results differs from the sum of technical results of either of D1 and D2, i.e., there is not obvious that as a result of integration of the end elements, namely, power axoid mechanisms into the driving and driven multi-end elements there occurs reduction of friction therein, a lower number of the guide-ways therefor, of normal components of the reaction forces applied to the guide-ways, and smaller overall dimensions of the multi-end elements.

Consequently, independent claim 1 and dependent claims 2-6 subordinate thereto is deemed to satisfy the condition for inventive step.

Further to all stated before it is noteworthy that pursuant to Rule 33.1 (a) of Instructions to PCT for the purpose of article 15(2) (International patent search), relevant prior art incorporates all that has become accessible elsewhere the world over by way of written disclosure ... with the proviso that such a disclosure has become available prior to the international filing date. No other conditions or limitations whatever are imposed by said Rule, whereby the document D3, that is, patent EA 000482 has been included into the international search report quite reasonably.

The closest to the present invention as claimed in claim 7 is the press disclosed in D1

which comprises a frame and a power drive which is balanced and appears as a system of power-train members all of the end elements of which are integrated into driving, driven, intermediate and supporting end (multi-end) elements which in turn combine the power-train members into a power circuit that balances the forces generated by said members.

The present invention as claimed in claim 7 differs from that known from D1 in that the press is in effect an axoid one because it comprises at least one balanced power axoid mechanism as defined in any one of claims 1-6.

Hence independent claim 7 and dependent claims 8-10 subordinate thereto satisfy the condition for novelty.

Examiner's arguments concerning compliance of claim 1 with the condition for inventive step hold true of claim 7 as well. Hence claim 7 and claims 8-10 subordinate thereto are deemed to satisfy the condition for inventive step.

Furthermore, all claims of the claim set are deemed to satisfy the condition for industrial applicability.

There are the following observations pertinent to the claim set submitted.

Claim 1 is drafted with violation of the requirements imposed by Rule 6.2(a) of Instructions to PCT, pursuant to which a claim

set shall not comprise any references to the specification of invention or the drawings as far as the technical features of the invention are involved, because the restrictive clause of the claim set only the numbers of the Eurasian patent #000482 are stated instead of the technical features of the invention.

According to the specification of invention, the balanced power axoid mechanism of the present invention may be constructed less intermediate and supporting multi-end elements, therefore the feature "and whenever necessary, intermediate and supporting" (elements) which characterizes limited embodiments of the present balanced power axoid mechanism, is optional and, in the Examiner's opinion, may be present in a dependent claim.